POPULATION TODAY

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FEATURES

3 PAA on the Potomac
On its 60th birthday, the Population Association of America convenes in Washington, D.C.

4 Poland, abortion, and the church
Poland seems likely to reverse its liberal abortion laws, but will this halt abortion?

5 World Population Data Sheet looks beyond 2000
Are world population growth rates slowing down?

10 U.S. growth by county, 1980-1990
People patterns: sharply contrasting areas of U.S. growth and decline show up clearly on this county-level map

12 Angola
Long-term civil war shapes the demography and economy of this southern African nation

DEPARTMENTS

2 From the editor's desk

2 Speaking graphically

9 Population update

9 Addenda

10 People patterns

11 Current readings

12 Spotlight (Angola)

Ofer Sampson

PAA celebrates its sixth decade of demographic doings. (See pages 3 through 9.)

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Given widespread concern about an undercount, how should demographers answer questions about 1990 Census quality?

The general public and even academics or businesses who use census data may have the impression that the undercount is far worse than it is. As of this writing, the Census Bureau has not announced the results of the Post Enumeration Survey (PES)—an elaborate sampling effort that pinpoints specifically the whos and wheres of the undercount. However, it seems likely that the undercount will fall heavily among certain groups.

The undercount raises worrisome fairness issues for local political redistricting and some public funding allocations. Yet it also appears that the undercount will turn out to be quite selective in its effect: serious for minority males, but much less so for minority children and women; serious for the homeless, but less so for the urban poor who have housing; serious for the unemployed, but not for the elderly; a hindrance for estimating the size of the underclass, but not workers and students. And, business users will find that the census counted consumers in middle America very well.

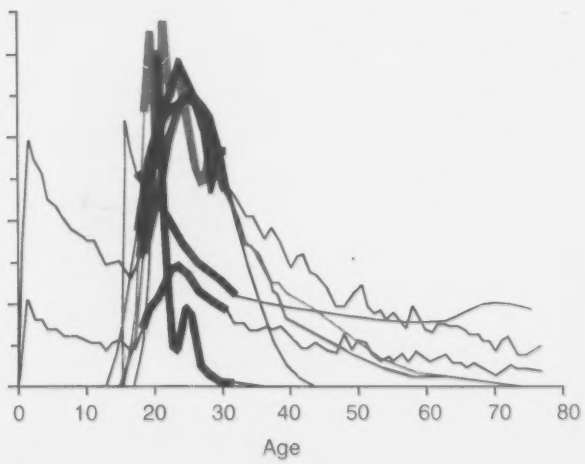
The PES gives us an exacting anatomy of the undercount, so demographers will be able to compensate for it with reasonable estimates for most programmatic purposes in national, state, and metro-wide areas. But for smaller areas—at the county or neighborhood level—there may be problems for programs aimed at groups that were undercounted.

Still, the 1990 Census will serve us well for the vast majority of research, business, and program purposes. There is nothing remotely comparable to it, and automation has made census data more available than ever.

–Susan Kalish

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY

Young Adulthood is a Busy Time



No, don't even *try* to disentangle the lines of this graph.

During his presidential address at the 1991 PAA meeting, Ron Rindfuss used it to illustrate the "demographic density" of the young adult years, ages 18-30. This "everything graph" followed a series of separate graphs that showed young adulthood as a peak time for several demographic measures: fertility rates, first *and* second marriage rates, unemployment, transitions from school to work, and high residential mobility rates. (Warning: multiple vertical scales are overlaid on the graph.)

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PAA on the Potomac

On its 60th anniversary meeting, March 21 through 23, the Population Association of America swelled the ranks of the already sizable demographic enclave in Washington, D.C. Attendance was the largest ever—just one person shy of 1,400. PAAers gathered in the capacious Omni Shoreham Hotel, which stretches along the green slice that Rock Creek Park cuts through the northwest corridor of the city. Participants did what they do best—chat, network, and share their research. And, as always in years ending in "1," they chose Washington in order to touch base with U.S. Census Bureau officials on the decennial census.

Looking back, it is clear that the field of population studies has evolved beyond what it was six or even three decades ago. As PAA's 1990 president Ron Rindfuss commented: "Demographers have either become quite aggressive in enlarging the territory considered to be part of population studies, or they have become more realistic recognizing the complexity of human behavior. No matter how you cast it, there are numerous questions being examined by hard-core demographers at this year's meetings, which would have been inconceivable population topics for an earlier generation."

Rindfuss singled out such topics as caregiving, the sharing of tasks within the household, conjugal harmony, wage inequality, child rearing, inheritance, the empty nest, retirement, and sexual behavior. To this list one might add the debate over 1990 Census adjustment and links between population and the environment.

U.S. Trends

U.S. urban growth was spotty in the 1980s. William Frey (Univ. of Michigan) and Alden Speare (Brown Univ.) reported that the U.S. major metropolitan areas that grew substantially tended to cluster around financial and corporate headquarters with high-tech capabilities. Period factors (such as recession, baby-boom job sqeeze, retirement migration) were more likely to account for boom and bust in smaller metropolitan areas. Metropolitan areas on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts did better than those in the interior.

Ofer Sampson

Interest was high as Nathan Keyfitz profiled the reunited Germany.

Family trends. Major themes at this year's meetings were American families' responses to trends such as lower fertility, increased life expectancy, and higher women's labor force participation. These trends increase the lifespan of family groupings, while both enlarging their need and limiting their opportunities for sharing resources.

Alden Speare and Roger Avery (Brown Univ.) used the Survey of Income and Program Participation to analyze households in which older persons and their adult children live together. They found that several minority groups were more likely to share households than were non-Hispanic whites, and that the unmarried adult child under age 45 was more likely than the parent to be poor. Leora Lawton (Univ. of Southern California) reported that children of divorced parents are less likely to feel that children should help their parents, and divorced persons are less likely to feel that parents should help their children.

What levels of financial help are we talking about? Robert Schoeni (Univ. Michigan) used 1988 Panel Study of Income Dynamics data to show that 21 percent of U.S. families received monetary transfers from a living relative in 1987, at a mean amount of $2,100.

Halliman Winsborough and Larry Bumpass (Univ. of Wisconsin) looked at the "last third of life," heralded by the end of major care-giving responsibilities toward children and parents. The years of caring for elderly parents often extend from the death of the first parent to the death of the second parent. This period usually occurs about the time when the nest empties of children, as well. The last third of life then begins, occuring about five years from retirement and roughly 25 years before the onset of extreme old age.

The transition to adulthood continued to be an important research theme. Peter Tiemeyer (Univ. of Wisconsin) found that black and white young men take different paths to stable employment, with whites more likely to precede stable employment by combining school and work.

Jiang Hong Li (Louisiana State Univ.) reported that "retreat from marriage" may be exacerbated by changes in family background and experience. Using data from the National Survey of Families and Households, she found that a parents' divorce was more likely to decrease the likelihood of a daughter marrying than a son.

Using a new data set, the Stanford Child Custody project found that divorced parents cooperate in child-rearing more than earlier studies suggested. Elizabeth Peters and Laura Argys (Univ. of Colorado) and Eleanor Maccoby and Robert Mnookin (Stanford Univ.) noted some evidence of deadbeat fathers, but also strong evidence of cooperation between many divorced parents.

In the United States, young people set up their own households, not just by getting married, but by adopting different types of living arrangements (group quarters, living alone, living with other relatives) according to Arland Thornton, Linda Young-DeMarco (Univ. of Michigan), and Frances Goldscheider (Brown Univ.). Nor are the transitions only unidirectional, as

Continued on page 6

Poland, Abortion, and the Church

In May 1990, new regulations were imposed by the Polish Ministry of Health on the liberal abortion legislation passed over three decades ago in 1956.

A woman requesting an abortion is now required to present written approval from three physicians and a psychologist (selected from a state-approved list). A near total ban on abortion was approved by the upper house of parliament in September 1990 and now awaits a vote in the lower house.

Speaking to a group of Polish politicians in the Vatican after the senate vote, the Pope said that Poland's very morality depended on revoking the 1956 abortion law, which he deemed a "tragic inheritance" from the former communist regime. The impression is strong that the concept of women's rights is also associated with the ideology of the former regime. Also, a new Polish education law has mandated religion classes, which may put a particular "spin" on how family life is taught.

The new draft legislation changes the civil code, declaring that a fetus possesses legal identity. There are also changes in the penal code, setting prison sentences of up to two years for persons who perform a legally restricted abortion and up to five years for anyone who, through use of force or threats, causes an abortion to occur. Women who induce or cooperate in abortion will not be punished, however.

The practice of abortion is widespread in Poland, perhaps even more so than in the United States (when "private" procedures by Polish physicians are added to officially reported totals). A February 1991 national survey by the Polish Center for Public Opinion Studies (OBOP) showed that 58 percent of respondents are opposed to tightening access to legal abortion.

Nevertheless, the political clout of the Catholic church may carry the day in Parliament; some are pushing for immediate action as a present for the Pope on his home visit to his native Poland this summer.

In considering developments in Poland it is necessary to separate the official position of the church from its influence on individual behavior. While the Catholic church was respected as a bulwark of resistance during more than 40 years of communist rule, its pronouncements on many aspects of public life—and particularly its position on abortion—have aroused considerable controversy and concern. With the prevailing sense of freedom of choice among Polish Catholics, the church can never be certain it will automatically have the support of individual members.

Catholic News Service

Pope John Paul II remembers the Holocaust on his 1987 visit to Poland.

In an OBOP poll last November, 61 percent of respondents believed in separation of church and state. Only 13 percent of respondents held the view that "abortion ought to be conditionally forbidden," 5 percent had no opinion, 34 percent favored legal abortion on request, and an additional 48 percent supported legal abortion for varied criteria, including "low income and many children."

In my non-representative mini-survey of five English-speaking women and five English-speaking men (approached at random in a Warsaw shopping center and a hotel this March), all described themselves as Catholic, opposed the proposed law, and preferred to leave the decision to the women coping with an unwanted pregnancy. Their views reflected a growing resentment of perceived church interference in the political process.

Health professionals expressed the view that it would be difficult to implement a strict anti-abortion law. The experience of Romania—where a stringent legal ban on abortion led to a high incidence of deaths from illegal abortion—is well known. Moreover, Poland lacks sexuality education and a consistent supply of modern contraceptives. Locally produced condoms are of low quality and imported contraceptives are expensive. Under these circumstances, withdrawal and the rhythm method continue to be the most popular methods of fertility regulation, backed by abortion.

Given the country's poor economic situation and overcrowded orphanages, the demand for abortion will probably grow. The price of a private abortion from qualified physicians will likely increase from half a month's wages to at least double that amount.

While the chances are slim, it is possible that opponents may be able to postpone the abortion vote until a new parliament is elected in October. As of this writing, the Parliamentary Commission on Abortion has agreed only on the first paragraph of the draft bill. Meanwhile, Polish women's groups are mounting a public campaign against certain church-promoted views: that abortions are caused by bad legislation, that changing legislation will decrease the number of unwanted pregnancies, and that, as a result, the morals of Polish society will be improved.

—Henry P. David

Henry P. David is Director of the Transnational Family Research Institute in Bethesda, Maryland.

Notes

These impressions are based on long-term observations of the Polish abortion situation, discussions with knowledgeable Polish colleagues during a March 1991 visit to the country, and the perceptive reports by J. Kurczewski in the English-language Warsaw weekly, *The Insider* (28 February 1991) and by G. Mrugala in *Planned Parenthood in Europe* Vol. 19, No. 3 (1991).

World Data Sheet Looks Beyond 2000

The just-released *1991 World Population Data Sheet* is the first recent edition that does not feature a projection for the year 2000. Instead, 2010 and 2025 will be shown, at least until the edition in 2001, that is. The year 2000, which once had a futuristic ring to many, is now just too close.

Projections for 2010 and 2025 clearly show that the current era of the fastest world population growth in history continues as new billions continue to be added. By 2010, world population should stand at 7.2 billion and, by 2025, 8.6. If longer-range projections prove correct, growth will eventually stop at about 11 billion.

The 1991 data sheet tallies 5.384 billion human beings inhabiting the globe. This figure is actually somewhat less than what would have been expected—5.414 billion—if we added the world's annual population increase (93 million) to last year's mid-1990 estimate of 5.321 billion. This apparent shortfall is due largely to the fact that a number of censuses came in lower than expected. India, Indonesia, and Mexico reported lower tallies than precensal estimates. While these estimates are too new for a full evaluation, they have had the effect of lowering the overall world total. In the future, higher estimates may be developed for these countries, particularly Mexico.

The overall world growth rate is down from the last edition, from 1.76 percent annually to 1.72. This change, of course, means that the rate shown on the data sheet now rounds to 1.7 rather than 1.8. In part, that change results from data for 1989 just received from India, which reported a lower birth rate than in previous years. We are now estimating a total fertility rate for Indian women of 3.9 children. It is something of a fertility milestone for India to drop below four lifetime births per woman.

The typical woman in the world will bear three or four children during her lifetime at present rates. The average is 3.4 children, which varies from 1.9 in the developed countries to 4.4 in the developing countries (not including China).

There have been more changes in the countries listed on the data sheet, which is based on data and estimates for 217 countries, or "geopolitical entities." The smallest of these is Pitcairn Island, where 52 descendants of Fletcher Christian and his fellow crew members of *Mutiny on the Bounty* fame still live. The largest, as all *PT* readers know, is China at 1.151 billion, over 22 million times Pitcairn's size. Although 217 countries figure in the data sheet, space limitations only allow us to show detailed information on 173 countries. These include all United Nations members and countries with a population of 150,000 or more. The Byelorussian and Ukraine Republics are not shown in addition to the USSR total, even though they are officially members of the UN. The picturesque Principality of Liechtenstein became a UN member in September of 1990 and is thereby shown on the wallchart. Along with St. Kitts-Nevis, it has a population less than 50,000; these are the only two which necessitate two decimal places.

Other changes include listing the West Bank separate from Jordan, the inclusion of East Timor in Indonesia, and the removal of the entity "Pacific Islands" from Oceania. These countries, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Marianas, and Palau now wish to have their statistics listed separately. As it happens, none has a population greater than 150,000. In the future, we may see the addition of Guam to the data sheet, since its population is now about 145,000.

This is the first data sheet to show a united Germany, thereby reducing the population size of Eastern Europe and raising that of Western Europe. The two Yemens also combined in 1990 and they are now listed as one.

—C.H.

Pre-PAA Meetings

Attendance at pre-PAA meetings added days to the Washington stay of many PAAers.

APLIC: Accessing public information was the theme of the 24th annual conference of the Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries & Information Centers, International (APLIC). The keynote speaker, Sandy Morton (Special Libraries Association) reported on the problems encountered in accessing government information, despite the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act. Doreen Goyer (Univ. of Texas) described successful information-gathering methods and the management of the Population Center Library's large international census collection. Jeff Standberg (Congressional Information Service) introduced CIS's new *Index to Health Information,* while Larry Carbaugh (Census Bureau) gave an update on the availability of 1990 Census products. Diane Oswald (National Planning Data Corporation) introduced MAXpress (consumer marketing information) and Jeanne Tift (USAID) described AID's Development Information Center.

Psychosocial Workshop: The 19th Annual Psychosocial Workshop, like its predecessors, took a pre-PAA look at population events from its own focus. Titles of presentations included "Beliefs about Condom Use Among Adolescents in Detention," "Understanding Clients' Attitudes and Interests Regarding Post-partum Contraception," "Male Attitudes on Family Planning," "Communicating Family Planning to LCD Policymakers," and "Only Children in China."

A lively discussion followed "A View from the Other Side," an Egyptian doctor's less-than-flattering portrait of U.S. consultants working in developing countries.

One session examined contraceptive failure theoretically (with statistical models) and actually (with data from the Demographic and Health surveys). Another explored the reasons that Australian women discontinue contraceptive use. Another model suggested that frequency of intercourse influences the choice of contraceptive and not vice-versa.

—Z.M. and E.M.

PAA

Continued from page 3

Joyce Munsch (Texas Tech Univ.), Phyllis Moen, Donna Dempster-McClain, and Robin Williams, Jr. (Cornell Univ.) reported in assessing the role of mothers in the return of young adults to the parental home after their initial departure. Their case histories found that nearly 40 percent of "empty nests" were reoccupied at some point by a returning child.

Poverty. Mitchell Eggers and Douglas Massey (Univ. of Chicago) found some evidence for William J. Wilson's theory of a spacial mismatch between unemployed minorities living in the inner city and jobs located in the suburbs, but no support for Charles Murray's theory that higher welfare payments attract more migrants. Gregory Acs and Douglas Wissoker (Urban Institute) reported the economic vitality of different metropolitan areas made a difference in minority employment, whether the economic opportunities were in the central city or in outlying areas. They also found a "strong residual race effect" in difficulties in finding employment.

The rise in the number of single-parent households, which swelled family poverty rates, is the most important demographic trend in the United States in the last three decades, said discussant Greg Duncan (Univ. of Michigan) in a session chaired by Frank Furstenberg (Univ. of Pennsylvania). David Eggebeen and Daniel Lichter (Pennsylvania State Univ.) attributed half of the increase in child poverty rates since 1980 to the increased proportion of one-wage-earner female-headed households.

AIDS

Will the AIDS epidemic affect overall population growth? Peter Way and Karen Stanecki (Census Bureau) used the U.S. Department of State's Interagency Working Group model of the AIDS epidemic to make 25-year projections for sub-Saharan Africa. The overall infection levels increase from 1 percent in 1990 to around 8 percent in 2015. Urban life expectancy is reduced by 19 years; survival to age 45 in urban areas is less than half the level expected without AIDS. However, the effect of AIDS on the total population is moderate; annual population growth rates decline from 2.2 to 1.8 percent. In the United States, AIDS currently ranks third as the leading cause of death among black males under 65 and is predicted to move up to number one in 1992, reported John R. Wilmoth (Univ. of California–Berkeley).

International Trends

"Most Europeans are remarkably placid about their remarkable demographic situation," considering the dramatically rapid aging of the population and impending population decline, commented James Vaupel (Univ. of Minnesota). Nathan Keyfitz (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis) reported that aging will present challenges; birth rates are not likely to rise above replacement level, and immigration is likely to create new tensions. Eastern Europe presents a much more politically, ethnically, and demographically diverse picture, Elwood Carlson (Univ. of South Carolina) pointed out; some countries there have competing sub-

PRB, represented by Jacki Majewski, displayed its offerings to the demographic world *(left)*. Incoming PAA President Etienne van de Walle and Francine van de Walle chat with Jacques LeGare of the University of Montreal *(right)*. Conrad Taeuber was presented with the Robert J. Lapham award for outstanding contributions to the population profession *(above)*.

populations with growth rates similar to Third World countries.

Sid Goldstein (Brown Univ.) cautioned against over-interpreting implications of new urban population data for China. Redefinition of urban areas added 137 cities, 8,443 towns, and 297 million urban residents to China's counts. Under these definitional changes the percentage of town residents engaged in agriculture went from 20 percent in 1982 to 58 percent in 1987. These changes in China would significantly shift the reported urban/rural composition of the world.

Oded Stark (Harvard Univ.) proposed that migration specialists should examine households, not individual migrants, as the unit of analysis in migration studies. Stark showed that migration allows a family to hedge its bets with remittances

Conference participants were greeted by photo displays of former PAA officers *(left)*. Outgoing President Ron Rindfuss devoted his Friday evening address to the young adult population *(right)*. The Russell Sage Foundation came closest to guessing "tomorrow's population" —and won PRB's contest *(above)*. *All photos by Ofer Sampson.*

from absent members.

In a lively session on "Do Population Policies Matter?," Warren Robinson (Population Council) applied Berelson's "pathways" framework to assess the efforts of Thailand, India, and Kenya to reduce their rapid population growth rates. He argued that effective policies are ones backed by commitment to implement programs, whose chances for success are affected, in turn, by the sociocultural environment. Discussant John Sharpless (Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison) caused a stir with his skeptical challenge that "insiders" in the field need to provide stronger support for their conclusions about the impact of population policies.

Parker Mauldin and John Ross (Population Council) presented preliminary findings of an ongoing study comparing 100 countries on the strength of key elements of national family planning programs in 1989 and the relationship of program strength to contraceptive prevalence and fertility change. The average contraceptive prevalence rate was 69 percent among countries with strong program efforts. Terry Hull (Australian National Univ.) attributed Indonesia's family planning success in part to the availability of method-mix and support of various sources—USAID, UNFPA, the World Bank, the country's religious (particularly Moslem) leaders, and local political support. Linda Adair (Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) found that, in the Philippines, the longer a woman lactates, the lower her body weight—a finding with important implications for the promotion of breastfeeding.

Population and the Environment

This year, PAA responded to the renewed interest of the media, activists, and policymakers in connections between population and environmental degradation, by devoting back-to-back sessions on the theme. Papers provided interesting theoretical frameworks and cross-national comparisons, but little hard evidence about the impacts of population change on the environment. Carole Jolly (National Academy of Sciences) explained different approaches of classical and neoclassical economists, and dependency theorists, and discussed proximate cause frameworks, such as the one proposed by Paul Shaw (UNFPA).

Nathan Keyfitz (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis) contributed a witty essay outlining seven ways to make the population problem "disappear": use rates when absolute numbers are important, cancel negative effects by offering some surprising positive outcome, remind people that land is no longer the main source of output growth, use cross-sectional data, declare small net "externalities" by giving low weight to future populations, disregard the physical setting in which economies work, and declare that bad policies are the "real" causes of problems.

Business and Applied Demography

Kenneth Johnson (Loyola Univ.) and Brenda Pierce-Johnson (Applied Demographic Research Group, Inc.) presented a regression model that helped identify expansion markets for a hotel chain. Peter Morrison (RAND Corp.) identified typical roles for a demographic consultant: helping to create strategic plans, advancing the client's internal agenda within the corporation, and shattering old stereotypes to change organizational culture.

In an evening panel discussion on what a redesigned census would mean for applied demographers, Kenneth Hodges (Donnelly Marketing Information Services) said that marketers want to move "beyond demography" into data on the detailed purchasing histories of individuals, as captured at the cash register. (Lotus, however, was recently pressured by privacy advocates into abandoning its high-profile MarketPlace consumer data base.)

Redrawing voting districts is a key application of demography. Peter Morrison (RAND Corp.) and William Clark (UCLA) explained how the application of legal rules—such as "one

Continued on next page

PAA

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person-one vote," equal numbers of residents in each district, and representation of such "protected groups" as blacks and Hispanics—may conflict with one another. The *Garza* court case in multi-ethnic Los Angeles county added new complexities by including noncitizen (and thus, nonvoting) residents when defining districts of equal population.

The 1990 Census

In describing 1990 Census efforts, Peter Bounpane (Census Bureau) pointed to such success as technological advances, promotion efforts, and overall data quality management. William Butz (Census Bureau) described the intensive census evaluation efforts, which accounted for 6 to 8 percent of the overall $2.6 billion price tag. Eugene Ericksen (Temple Univ.) hinted that adjustment might improve the *differential* undercount—that is, the undercount of specific population groups, such as the poor and minorities. Unlike in 1980, the tools for adjustment are available now, said Kenneth Wachter (Univ. of California—Berkeley). He called the Post-Enumeration Survey "very well administered," but did not endorse adjustment. Both Ericksen and Wachter serve on the advisory group on adjustment, but no one in the panel would venture a prediction as to how Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher might decide the impending adjustment question.

Meanwhile, planning for year 2000 Census goes on, according to Robert Groves (Census Bureau). Options being talked about include answering the census by phone (with a choice of human or machine interviewer); a "post card" mail-back (backed up with samples on more detailed questions of income, quality of housing, or family relationships); and even more improvement to the TIGER maps.

Bureau of the Census Director Barbara Bryant gave a general overview of 1990 Census results during a Friday morning breakfast meeting.

Awards Night

Late Friday afternoon, PAA members streamed into the ballroom where a standing-room-only crowd watched the awards presentations and the presidential address. Eileen M. Crimmins (Univ. of Southern California) presented the Dorothy S. Thomas Award for the best graduate student paper to Deborah Cobb Clark (U.S. Dept. of Labor) for work done at the University of Michigan entitled "Migrant and Immigration Policy Selectivity: The Impact on the Wages of Married Foreign-Born Women." Karen Oppenheim Mason (East-West Population Center) awarded in absentia the Irene B. Taeuber Award to Otis Dudley Duncan in recognition of his outstanding accomplishments in demographic research. To a standing ovation, Douglas Massey (Univ. of Chicago) presented the prestigious Robert J. Lapham Award to Conrad Taeuber, a

PAA Sidelights

PAA marked its 60th anniversary with foil balloons, displays of group shots of officers back to 1967, and Jean van der Tak's computer quiz of PAA trivia.

Background on the most arresting question in the quiz: "Where were PAA women refused admission to the bar in the meeting's hotel?" The answer is: "Toronto, King Edward Hotel, 1972 meeting," but there is more to the story. As a result of the incident, PAA immediately passed a resolution never again to meet in a hotel that discriminated in any way. Then, a similar exclusion occurred the following year in the Monte Leone Hotel in New Orleans. This time, however, PAA women and their male allies responded with a protest action that gained media attention and forced a change of hotel policy.

PAAers found the weather not entirely cooperative—going from cloudy on Thursday to drizzle on Friday to rain on Saturday. However, magnolias and the famed Washington cherry blossoms waited outside the hotel for anyone who ventured forth.

The atmosphere of the Omni Shoreham hotel ranged from gracious to labyrinthine. The lobby and Garden Court had ample overstuffed chairs and couches. The vaulted ceilings were decorated with French-style cupids sporting ribbons and flowers (some relevance to fertility here?). Several of the meeting room names had a nation's capital flavor: Congressional, Ambassador, Cabinet, Diplomat, Executive, and the Blue Room.

Fortunate were those who crossed the nearby Duke Ellington bridge (currently being wired for sound, rumor has it, to continuously broadcast melodies of the native Washingtonian jazz legend) into Adams Morgan, Washington's premiere ethnic dining area. This area is famous for its Tex-Mex, French, Chinese, Ethiopian, Italian, South American, and Caribbean food; a place where imported vinegar on a leaf of rodicehio takes mundane salad to the limit.

Saturday morning, five hardy souls trooped down the hill into Rock Creek Park to take part in PAA's 13th Annual Fun Run: 7:30 a.m., 38 degrees, and rainy. Highlights of the run included the O Street bridge and vast banks of yellow daffodils, naturalized through Lady Bird Johnson's "beautification" efforts in the 1970s. It was a spirited run, but some of the traditional competitive quality seemed to have been lost, with no one noting who won!

The conference's most startling euphemism: "transition to non-virginity."

Oddest use of economic concepts: "supply of intercourse" (in cross-tabulating frequency of intercourse with choice of contraceptive method).

Overheard: "Forget the 7:30-in-the-morning Fun Run—how about a noontime Wimp Walk?"

Insight on the changing demographic situation in Europe: "My Danish niece told me she's going to have fun until she's 30, and then get married" (James Vaupel).

distinguished scholar and past PAA president.

Peter Donaldson (Population Council) introduced 1990 PAA President Ronald Rindfuss with such genuine warmth that Rindfuss had to sweep a few tears away before launching into his address.

Rindfuss sketched out the dimensions of a critical, but somewhat neglected stage of the life course: the young adult years, which he defined as ages 18 to 30. These are "demographically dense" years, with "more demographic action taking place" than during any other stage of life (see "Speaking Graphically," p. 2).

We have some sense of norms concerning an orderly sequence of activities that young adults should follow: for example, that schooling be completed first, and then meaningful work should begin and continue without interruption. But alternate or "disorderly" sequences are common.

All these sequences are marked by transitions between various roles such as student to worker or single to married. Transitions can be "crisp" or "blurred," with the components of the transition being gradually assumed. (For example, when a cohabitating union precedes legal marriage.)

The fertility of young adults has increased recently, but this does not necessarily signify a return to values that emphasize the family over individualism, said Rindfuss. Instead, today's pronatalist forces seem to move in the direction of allowing individuals more choice: a loosening of the requirement for men to be the financial provider, a looser connection between marriage and childbearing, and a relaxing of the requirement for the biological mother to be with her child during her child's waking hours. Rindfuss also noted a feminization of parenting—with women "accommodating to the mother role, whether or not they have husbands, whether or not they are in the labor force."

—Compiled by Brenda Root, Minki Chatterji, Kimberly Crews, Chona Cruz, Cary Davis, Carol De Vita, Judy Felt, Bill Frey, Reinaldo Gregori, Tom Godfrey, Eileen Hanlon, Nancy Johnson, Taynia Mann, Susan Kalish, Tom Merrick, Elaine Murphy, Kelvin Pollard, Martha Farnsworth Riche, Nazi Roudi, Alex de Sherbinin, Nancy Wemmerus, Machiko Yanagishita and Nancy Yinger.

ADDENDA

You Are What You Eat?

How do you define a *person*? No, it's not a "featherless biped," as one ancient philosopher suggested. Here's the operational definition of a person, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture:

"Person:

One equivalent person equals 21 meals at home in a week. Average quantities and money value of food used per person by groups of households are per 21-meal-at-home-equivalent person."

Source. Food Consumption: Households in the United States, Seasons and Year 1977-78, USDA, Human Nutrition Information Service, Consumer Nutrition Division, Nationwide Food Consumption Survey 1977-78, Report No. H-6.

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population:

As of January 1, 1991	251,409,000
As of January 1, 1990	248,684,000

The above estimates, based on the 1990 Census, include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, No. 1071.

Estimated World Population:

As of May 1991	5,369,000,000
Annual growth	93,000,000

Extrapolation from the mid-1991 population on PRB's *1990 World Population Data Sheet.*

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: November 1990

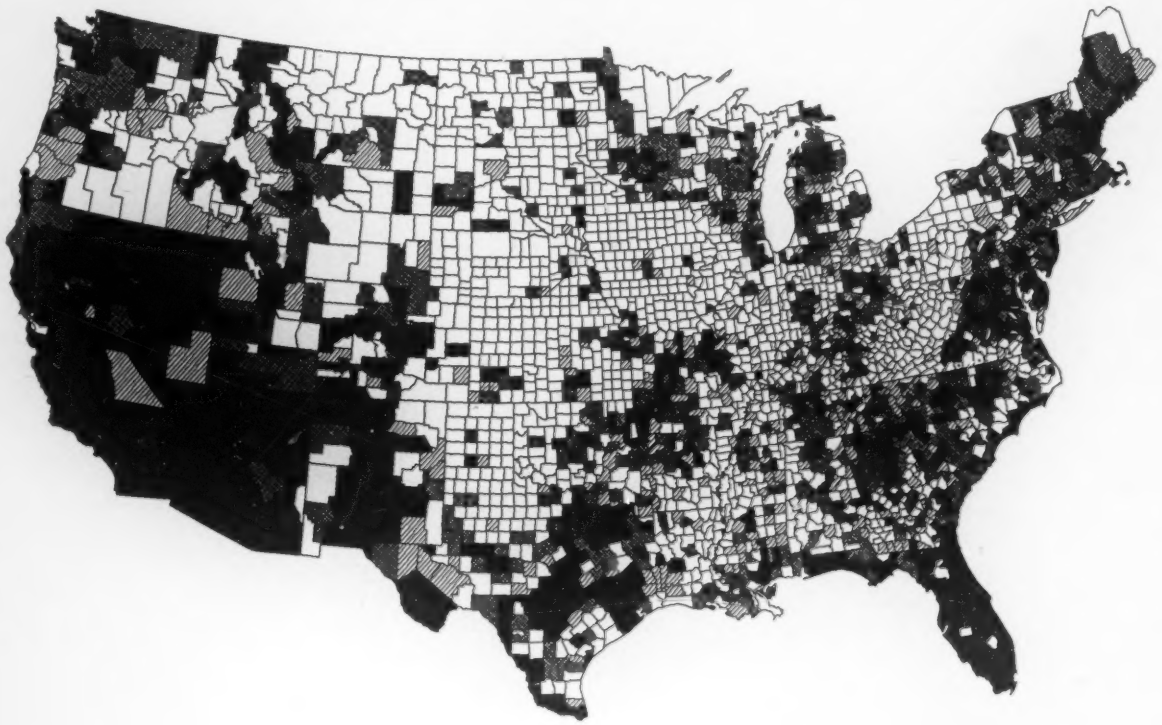
	12 months ending with November					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1990	1989	1990	1989	1988	1987
Live births	4,168,000	4,004,000	16.6	16.1	15.9	15.7
Deaths	2,175,000	2,142,000	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7
Natural increase	1,993,000	1,862,000	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.0
Marriages	2,456,000	2,396,000	9.8	9.7	9.7	10.0
Divorces	1,183,000	1,164,000	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
Infant deaths	38,100	38,900	9.1	9.7	10.0	9.9
Population base (in millions)	...	...	250.6	248.0	245.4	243.1

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 39, No. 11) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

PEOPLE PATTERNS

Population Gain and Loss in U.S. Counties, 1980-1990



Grew more than 9.8%
Grew 3.0%-9.8%
Grew less than 3.0%
Lost population
National average = 9.8%

Map by Nancy Wemmerus
using Atlas Graphics™

Counting by County: Comparing population totals in U.S. counties from the 1990 Census with those from the 1980 Census shows us how much that county grew or declined over the past decade. Population change is often used as an indicator of economic growth or decline, since people tend to stay in or move into thriving local economies, but move away from weak local economies. (In the case of growing retirement communities, however, migrants bring resources with them that stimulate the local economy.) This map shows percentage growth, which means that counties with small populations in 1980 may show sharp changes with relatively small numbers of people involved.

Counties that grew more than the national average, 9.8 percent, are shown in solid black. These high-growth counties cluster along the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts, the Gulf of Mexico, the Southwest, New England, the Pacific Northwest, and in the Ozarks of Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas.

The counties that lost population (solid white) spread over vast areas of the Great Plains, blanket the Appalachian mountains, and stretch along the lower Mississippi Basin.

This county-level map shows patterns in population change that state-level maps obscure (compare with *PT* February 1991, p. 3). For example, only some Texas counties seem to participate in the high-growth Sunbelt. On state-level maps, stronger economies in eastern portions of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania obscure declines in Appalachian counties. By the same token, high growth rates in the Ozarks and around the Great Lakes are diluted on state-level maps.

This PRB People Patterns map is presented in black and white for easy reproduction for teaching purposes.

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 520, Washington, D.C. 20009-5728.

POPULATION AND POLITICS SINCE 1750, by William H. McNeill. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1990. 85 pages. $15.00 paperback. ISBN 0-8139-1257-1.

Demographers are always in luck when noted historian William McNeill, author of *Rise of the West, Plagues and Peoples, The Pursuit of Power,* and a shelf-full of other insightful books, talks about population. His three 1988-1989 Richmond Lectures at the University of Virginia, now chapters in this brief volume, ponder the demographic underpinnings of war, revolutions, and the political behavior of nations. Expanding populations in Europe stimulated the industrial revolution in some Western European countries, but successful transitions were by no means universal, as McNeill demonstrates in recounting the experiences of Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, and the Balkans.

When population growth outruns local resources, then riots, revolutions, and political crises have often resulted. McNeill emphasizes the role that peasants around the world have played in the shifting balance between human numbers and land during population expansions in Europe and elsewhere. He provides pertinent examples drawn from historical experiences in Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East. Now, the surge in migrations from rapidly growing, poor countries to richer and aging neighbors, along with reappearance of bottled-up ethnic rivalries in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, seem likely to produce further volatility in the interactive realms of demography, ecology, and politics.

McNeill cautions that "all the cleverness in the world cannot emancipate us from the balances of nature," but assures the reader that recognition and understanding of the role of demography in human affairs can help us to "navigate successfully amidst the tumult of our times."

—Tom Merrick

PRESERVING THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT: The Challenges of Shared Leadership, edited by Jessica T. Mathews. New York: W.W. Norton and Co. for The American Assembly and the World Resources Institute, 1991. 362 pages. $10.95. ISBN 0-393-96093-5.

As a tribute to the 20th anniversary of Earth Day last year, 76 participants from 18 countries met to discuss U.S. national and global policies related to the "question of preserving the global environment for the survival of the planet, and the challenge to the United States of shared leadership for this purpose."

Ten papers from that meeting in this volume deal with such wide-ranging issues as population growth and development (Nathan Keyfitz); deforestation and species loss (Kenton Miller, Walter Reid, and Charles Barber); protecting the ozone layer (Richard E. Benedick); energy and climate change (George Rathjens); role of economic policies (Tom Tietenberg); world economic climate (Richard Cooper); international cooperation (Peter Sand); international regulatory regimes (Abram Chayes and Antonia Chayes); and implications for U.S. policy (Jessica T. Mathews).

The editor's introduction provides an excellent discussion of global events that have shaped development and environment policies in the past two decades. Several themes stand out. First, as demonstrated in Keyfitz' chapter, changes in the global environment are made much more urgent and rapid "because of the scale and characteristics of human population growth, and the strongly nonlinear relationship between human activities and their environmental impact." Alleviating poverty and protecting the environment are both considered critical to long-term development.

Two themes deal with international cooperation: solutions to many pressing environmental problems lie beyond national boundaries, and north-south relations are bound to change.

Another two themes concern institutional reform: changing the process of international consensus-building and the active role of nongovernment actors such as scientists, organizations, and private corporations.

Three final themes focus on economic reform. First is the failure of national income accounts to value and adequately depreciate a country's natural resources. Another is the need for proper economic tools (such as appropriate property rights regimes) in promoting sustainable management of resources. Lastly, natural resources can be used more efficiently at little or no cost "by correcting current policy failures."

Keyfitz' ground-breaking chapter is particularly enlightening. He skillfully outlines the context and "intellectual constraints" that frequently lead environmentalists to misunderstand population growth issues. To dismiss population as an "external" factor would be a mistake, writes Keyfitz. "In principle, whether we can get at the cause of the troubles in some deeper sense or not, what has to be done is plain. Effort along various lines—controlling population and inventing more benign technology, for instance—has to be directed where it will produce the largest results."

—Chona Cruz

SPOTLIGHT

ANGOLA

Population (1991 est.): 8.5 million
Land area: 481,354 sq. mi.
Births per 1,000 pop.: 47
Deaths per 1,000 pop.: 20
Rate of natural increase: 2.7%
Total fertility rate: 6.4
Infant mortality rate: 137 per 1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth: 45 years
Capital: Luanda

By Gwenda Brophy

U.S. Department of State

The demographic profile of Angola bears the marks of war and economic deterioration. The ongoing civil war began before the country gained its independence from Portugal in 1975. At independence some 350,000 Portuguese, the country's main traders, importers, and exporters fled, impairing the ability of the new country to function economically.

Located in southwest Africa, Angola borders the countries of Zaire, Zambia, Namibia, and (across the narrow Caprivi Strip) Botswana, with the Atlantic Ocean flowing along its vast western coast. Angola has rich mineral deposits, including oil, diamonds and other precious stones, and metals such as iron and copper. In 1985, it exported $2 billion in oil (which makes up 35 percent of the GNP and about 96 percent of total exports). Coffee and diamonds account for between 2 and 3 percent each of total exports. Although only 3 percent of its land is arable, Angola has been a producer of such agricultural products as coffee, sisal, cereals, and cotton.

Several countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Cuba, and South Africa, have taken part in the prolonged civil war. Despite some short-lived accords between the Marxist government (MPLA) and the anti-government UNITA movement, the war shows no signs of a definite end. However, a new round of negotiations on national reconciliation, aided by experts from Portugal, the United States, and the USSR have raised some hopes.

Extremely disrupted circumstances have made it difficult to obtain reliable population information, but it is estimated that by mid-1988, the war had displaced or made destitute over 1.5 million people. Many fled from rural areas to the cities. According to the U.S. State Department, in 1990 there were 9,700 refugees from Zaire and 1,100 from South Africa in Angola. Some 400,000 Angolan refugees are resident in neighboring countries, most in Zaire and Zambia. Famine has contribututed to some of this movement.

Angola's life expectancy and infant mortality rate are among the worst in sub-Saharan Africa. UNICEF has placed under-age-five mortality at 325 per 1,000 births, and the number of disabled children at more than 10,000. Detonating mines are a large cause of disability, with women and children among the injured. Large areas have little contact with medical services.

War has ravaged the economy. Defense accounted for 40 percent of government spending in 1989 and uses a large proportion of skilled manpower. Industry has collapsed, and production of export crops has declined since independence. The war has also demanded the lion's share of the allocation of foreign currency. For example, the allocation for health supplies dropped from $10.30 per capita in 1981 to $0.90 in 1987 (in U.S. dollars). War also closed down the Benguala railroad that links the Zambian copper belt to the Angolan coast. Drought beginning in 1988 brought additional problems to some regions, especially in the hard-hit south, with starvation deaths reported in some areas. Engines, heavy machinery, spare parts, as well as expertise and technology are also scarce.

One optimistic sign is that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos enacted an economic and financial restructuring program in 1987, and in 1989 the country joined the Soviet Union and Brazil to construct one of the biggest hydroelectric projects on the African continent. This project, planned for completion in 1994, could usher in dramatic industrial and agricultural development to the rural areas of Angola where most of the population lives. Real progress, however, must wait upon peace, which would also benefit Angola's neighbors Zaire and Zambia, by making it possible to open the Benguala railway.